of Councilmen.

arose and asked that the Board discountenance the factious proceedings of the Councilman from the Eleventh and his

Upon which Mr. CLANCEY, in a very fierce speech, and with many violent thurse.

PRESENTATION OF DIPLONAS TO THE GRADU-

ATING CLASS OF THE PENALE NORMAL

SCHOOL OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

The above ceremony took place last evening in the Chapel of the Free Academy, which was densely crowded.

The Graduates, 39 young ladies, dressed in white and each

carrying a boquet, sat in front. The exercises consisted,

carrying a boquet, sat in front. The exercises consisted, besides the presentation, of vocal and instrumental unsic, sacred and prefane, smong which were solos and duets, performed by the graduates; the reclistion of original essays by some of the graduates, and addressed by Caus, Takev, of the Executive Committee, G. W. Genuso, Gov. Sernoru, and S. S. Randatt, City Superintendent. The ancience evinced satisfaction by frequent appliance. Mr. Thave explained the object of the institution, which was to prepare young females for teaching by adding a

Mr. That't expanses the object to the high was to prepare young females for teaching by adding a good education to professional training.

Mr. Grunks said he would much rather intrust children

CHURCH.

Normal School than to any private establishment in

Owego, June 15 .- Some corn planted May 1, 18 inches

some 10 weeks in this country, was sent down to the Ma-St. John. (N. B.) June 8. - Boof sells for 29c. and no fat

ripe Hospitel, by the officers of the Board of Health, suf-

fering from Cholera. She was carted to the foot of Grandt., and put on board the steamboat King Phillip, where

Dallas, (Tex.) June 1.—The wheat promises an abund

she had to remain until such time as the hour for starting

arrived. When brought to the Hospital, she had suffered

Galena, June 13 .- Wheat, corn, oats, potatoes, all a collapse, and of course recovery was hopeless. She ded within six hours after arrival. Quick diseases require corflourishing. Rayenna, (O., June 14. - At a great public sheep cheat ing at Itine & Nelson's, in Shalersville, one fleace weighed

21 lbs. -unwashed of course, the farmers had a dinner and a good time-Lettle Rock, (Ark., June 3 .- It has rained here nearly

every day for a fortnight. Corn and wheat have suffered and cetton looks sorry.

Wayneshing, June 5 .- Wheat prospects poor. Erre, June 15 .- Next week farmers will commence cut ng a great crop of grass.

Milwaukee, June 13 .- Crops all good. Corn backward com the late rains. Grass heavy. Bath, (N. Y.) June 14 .- Wheat crop only about two thirds an average one.

Kingston, (Canada) June 13 .- Weather beautiful, and harvest prospects ditto. Wheat, outs and grass never bet ter. Corn. potatoes, barley, peas, all promising. This is the case all over the Province.

Watertown, (Wis.) June 10,-Wheat never looked better Some heads in the milk. Wilmington. (O.) June 10 .- Wheat promises a fair yield in this county.

Deviestown, (Pa.) June 13 .- Wheat promises an unusu ally large yield this year. Carrolton, (O.) June 8 .- Wheat on the lowlands good

on the uplands not more than half a good crop expec-Rising Sun, (Ind.) June 10 .- Wheat will not make more than half a crop. Augusta, (Me.) June 15,-Heavy rain two days last

week has revived all crops. Grasshoppers and caterpil-lars are more abundant than desirable to Maine farmers at Newburg. Grass and Potatoes, the staple crops of the Pine State, promise well. Boston, June 15 .- The Palmer worm is devostating the

apple trees in this vicinity. Cherries are dropping off.

Newark, (N. J.) June 15.—There will not be half a cree of cherries in this vicinity. The fruit was injured by frost and high winds. Loweille, (N. Y.) June 15 .- Fruit, except plums, prom

ising. We expect a large crop. Grasshoppers are injuring the meadows. Grubs are cutting of corn and oats, and the drouth has injured the grass beyond recovery. Freehold, (N. J.) June 15 .- We are to have a trial of

mowing machines near here on the 20th, in clover, com meneing at 2 o'clock. Fairmount, (N. Y.) June 13 .- Onondaga will not give

one-fourth her usual crop of wheat; and Cayuga will give far below an average crop. If these counties show the average of the State the wheat crop will be very light in Now-York. Not the usual quantity of barley sown, much of it got in late, and all injured by drouth, which has also injured oats, of which more than usual sown. An unusua quantity of corn planted-looks well. Grass will be light

in consequence of drouth. Eugene, (Ind.) June 9, 1854.-Wheat-Very much ed by the fly. Cons-So wet that not much more than half the ground planted-locks bad, and many fields will be abandoned. I do not think one-fifth as much will be raised this year as last. A few days ago four fat steers, estimated at 3,000 each, gross, sold for \$751; and a year-ling steer for \$41 25. Yours, R. M. WATERMAN.

ANTI-NEBRASKA MEETINGS.

Onto.-People's meetings, in opposition to the Nebraska swindle, will be very general on the 4th of July. Judge R. P. Spalding speaks at Warren. The Judge is all a-glow in the cause of the people, and throws himself into the great crisis with a zeal worthy of an advocate of

Henry Ward Beecher speaks in Painesville.

Judge Reuben Hitchcock speakes in Jefferson.

A People's County Convention is to be held in Portage

A People's County Convention is to be hold in Portage County, July 4. We make an extract from the call:

"The extraordinary polition in which we are placed by the consummation of the iniquitions Nebraska fraud is our warrant for calling this Convention, and we carnestly invite all the people who are opposed to that great iniquity, without regard to former party distinctions or organizations, to meet us on that day, for mutual consultation, and to consider the momentous responsibilities cast upon us by the extraordinary conduct of the SLAYE-ATCHING ARISTOGRACY of the South, aided by corrupt daughfaces and servilles. An overpowering and resistless party—The DE-MOCHACY OF THE PROPLE—is about to arise to redress the wrongs inflicted upon free institutions, the rights of labor, and of man by tyranny and corruption."

Michigan.—A large and enthusiastic anti-Nebracka meeting was held at Baitle Creek at which strong resolu-

meeting was held at Battle Creek at which strong resolutions in favor of a Union of all the friends of Human Freedom were adopted, together with the following reference to the traitor Clark, who contributed to bring

about the Nebraska infamy by his vote in Congress:

Whereas, Samuel Clark, the man to whom was confided the representative trust of the tree people of this Congressional District,
has not only failed to represent, but has inderpresented the wishes
of his constituents therefore

Besting, That he not only be requested but required to resign the
scat he now wrongfully holds that it may be filled by a man who despices treason and hates traitors.

MICHIGAN.-At a quarterly meeting of Methodist Churches, held at Green Oak, Livingston County, Michigan, June 2, 1854, the following resolutions were preented and adopted without a dissenting vote:

Resided, That the late legislation of the Congress of the United states upon the repeal of the Missouri Compromise of 1850, and the maximent of the Infomous "Nebracka bill" is an insufferable outget upon the equal rights of American citizens—a gross insult to the riends of humanity—a rad development of human deprayity—a foal lob on our nation's escutch-con—a bold defiance of the God of the Pyprasect.

itense or nation's escutcheon—a bold octain.

pressed.

Resided, That the shameless violation of the plighted (with of our ation in relation to the Missouri Compromise, and the repudiation of sacred treaties with Indian nations, stamps our national Legislature with ineffshie infamy, and exposes it to the just abhorrence of the control of sacred.

sture with inclusive manny, and earlier, to whom the Repre-lete civilized world.

Resolved, That the Siaveocracy of this nation, to whom the Repre-sentatives of our case Free Republic have Instortionally and igno-ninously succembed, are pursuing the direct course to merge the na-cion into the hourse of evil war, which we have reason to fear will soon transpire unless the God of Mercy, shall interpose—and there shall be found sufficient virtue and intelligence to resist and repel inches against the Code of Mercy and Christ should set

soon transpare universe.

Sail le found sufficient virtue and intelligence to resist and repetiturither aggressions.

Resolved, That the Churches of our Lord Jesus Christ should of success and for ever dissolve all paternal connections with slaveholding churches, lest, being sulpaternal connections with slaveholding churches, lest, being sulpaternal connections with slaveholding churches, lest, being partial or and concentrate their atmost energies and efforts—morally and politically—to exterminate the accuract system of Slavery, with all its multiplied evils, from Christendom and from the world.

Resolved. That we have no isoloveship with a slaveholding religion, which witholds the Bible from our oppressed countrymes on account of color or caste, and which imposes fince and impresentant ones worthy and hencytothe individuals who would is errect them to read it, nor will we fraternize or coherente with any political party or ecclesissical body which voluntarily sustains such an abouttaction.

Resolved, That the foregoing resolutions be signed officially and published.

Lest, Secretary.

More Church Action.—The Universalists of Rhode sland, in their late Convention, unanimously adopted the

Island, in their late Convention, unanimously adopted the following resolution:

**Recolect, That it is not only the right but the duty of every minister of the assist of Christ, by all his influence, clerical, social, and publical, to oppose all linguity; privately, and publicly to protest excise all measures that violate the eternal laws of God, menifest in nature and revealed in his holy word; that we conditing and fully approve the course of the New-England elergowen generally, in their latitude protest "in the manse of Albajahy God" arising the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and that so far from leing any district by the clause heaped upon them in the Sentre of the United States, while they closy God rather than man, they should regard the denunciations of unprincipled demagaques as a valuable restimony of their own fathralment is duty, and thank God that they are counted worthy to suffer in his course.

The Universalists are behind none of the other religious sects in the firmness with which they protest against the pro-elavory fanaticism of the day.

The Inspector of Liquors appointed in Tuscarawas County, Ohio) is an eminent German chemist. He informs the cattor of The New-Pailad-lphia Advocate that nearly all the liquor he has examined, which is sold for brandy, is nothing but whicky, in which there has been put a few druge to give it color and change the taste.

THE CINCINNATI FUGITIVE SLAVE CASE.

with many violent thumps upon his desk, gave the Coun-cilman who had last spoken to understand that he cared neither for him nor any other member in the Board, and meant to show his hiddle-cance by doing just scholever he pleased, while he held his present position in the Board of Councilmen. The Fugitive Slave case has been continued until tomorrow. There is not much excitement on the subject. The sinves will probably be all sent back.

U. S. SENATORS FROM NEW-HAMPSHIRE. The Democrats have nominated Messrs. Hibbard and Wells for United States Senators. The Weigs and Free-Soilers will each nominate candidates, but will cookesee on those having the highest votes to-morrow.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

not week and adjourned, we believe, on Thursday evening. Below we give some of the proceedings at the close of the

The question of making the particular Synods conven-tional, or enlarging the delegation was referred to the var-ious classes for their decision, which is to be sent up to the

nous carses for their decision, which is to be an expense for the flex. Mr. Vax Raller reported a series of resolutions epidning the duty of the catechetical instruction of children by the pastors, which was referred to the Committee on the State of Religion.

The Committee on Education reported a plan for conducting parechial schools, which was fully discussed and adouted.

The other items of the report were taken up in their or The other nems of the report were taken up in their of-der. The Synod dissolved the convention between the American Sanday School Union and that of the Synod's Board. They resolved to pay their beneficiarias, when they lerve the Seminary, one quarter's appropriation ad-ditional. They resolved that bereafter the service of a

disconsist for two successive years as a missionary shall absolve him from all claims on the part of the Board.

After full discussion it was resolved to permit the Board of Education to employ a Corresponding Secretary, provided no funds given for education be used for paying his The Committee appointed to visit the schools of Hudson, reported the unfeigned pleasure they had experienced in visiting the Fernale Public School. This is under the charge of Miss Butler, and is in every respect a model school. The Committee were much gratified with the order and regularity observed. In the three departments of this school there are six teachers and about 400 pupils. There are two public schools for boys, having, together, the same number of teachers and scholars. The people take great pride in these, and have all their arrangements perfect.

it.

Thearing reports of various Committees on incidentitiers, the business of the Synod was declared fintal matters, the business of the Synod was declared fin-ished, and the Synod adjourned.

This Synod has been one of the largest ever convened in the Reformed Dutch Church.

THE QUARANTINE.

The first consignment of Cholera to this port last year arrived on the 11th of September, and from that time, until the latter part of January that fearful scourge was imported to these shores, at the cost of thousands of valuable lives upon the ocean, and hundreds of others, after their arrival here. But though singular, it is nevertheless true, that the City of New-York, recking in its hugest fifth, as it was and is, escaped the visitation of this disease, and the consequent decimation to which it was so eminently predisposed, for in no case did the disease spread beyond the persons who brought it hither.

This almost miraculous immunity is solely attributable to the excellent system of quarantine which was observed, and to the unceasing vigilance of the occupants of the Health Office of the port, and to the experience and skill which the Chief Physician of the Marine Hospital, and his assistants brought to bear upon the numerous maligcant diseases with which that institution constantly over

This year Cholera has made its appearance again. After a brief respite of three months, we have no less than three Cholera ships arriving in the port within a few days of each other, each of them losing large numbers of passongers at sea; and one of them a still larger number after

The first of these was the ship North America, Capt. Clark, with 768 passengers, 27 days from Liverpool; she lost 17 passengers during the voyage, and on arrival at Quarantine, several others were sick. The infected were taken into the hospital, and the well were all landed, and bestowed in the U.S. Stere House; their persons cleansed, hear clothing aired, and themselves supplied with good and nutritious food. The period required for quarantine of passengers in apparent health, is 48 hours; this time is eemed sufficient, together with the cleansing and good diet, to develop any latent seeds of disease, that may be lorking in their systems. The same course, as we have shown, worked admirably last year, and its success in the present instance will be acknowledged. Within that 48 ours, Asiatic Cholera broke out with great virulence mong the landed immigrants, and above 130 were attacked. All that the skillful physicians could do, was done; but this outbreak resulted in a mortality of nearly fifty per cent. Had these passengers been sent up to the City, nothing could have saved New-York from that devastating

Next cause the ship Progress, Capt. Chase, with 757 pas sengers from Liverpool. This ship arrived here after a voyage of 32 days, during which time 44 deaths occurred from the same cause. Her passengers were all healthy on

The last of the trio was the Charles Croeker, which arrived in 30 days from the same port on the 3d of June, with 415 passengers, and a loss of 36 at sea; a much greater relative propertion of mortality than exhibited either of the former ships. Her passengers were also landed, and subjected to the same sanitary treatment, but not a single case of cholera occurred among them at Quar-

The Commissioners of Emigration cannot fail to see the vast importance of such sanitary treatment, to the citizens of this Coy and indeed the whole country. Yet we regret to say that they have hitherto disregarded the demands which have been made upon them for the erection of some (emporary building suitable to the accommodation of these apparently healthy passengers, while undergoing the apparentiale, which sound experience has demonstrated beginperatively necessary to the safety of New-York Heretofore the United States have permitted them to make use of a vacant store-house for this purpose; but recently Collector Redfield served them with a notice to quit, with which they were compelled to comply. In this extremity, the next cargo of emigrants were placed in a vacant hospital, upon the hill, near the buildings then occupied by convalescing small-pox petients. Those premises were so limited that it was impossible to observe even a due sexual separation, much less a national one. The result was that the German and Irish passengers-between whom, as usual, during the voyage, the most fierce animosity had existed-broke out into a most fearful riot, the Germans using knives and fire-arms for weapons, and the Irish tearing down the wood-work of the building for the same purpose. For some time the belligerents defied all authority, but were eventually subdued.

This lot of immigrants communicated the cholera to many of the small-pox convalescents, and the result was invariably fatal. With a proper building, at a due distance from the convalescing shanties, this mortality would not have occurred.

At the present writing there are no cases of cholera in the Marine Hospital, except a few patients who are recovering. Small-pox patients have been so numerous as to render it necessary to open a new Hospital for their accommodation; at present there are about 50 cases. The mortality stiending this disease, has been about 5 per cent. We believe several cases of yellow fever have also been reserved this senson: but of this we are not positive. | way to recent

question of liability without delay, the Commissioners being liable only for the care of the sick.

era, we may look forward to a season of still greaterseverity than that of last year. The cases which have already occurred were doubtless taken on board ship by the immigrants themselves in the baggage which they brought from the infected localities where they had resided. No cholera has yet shown itself in Liverpool; and in most cases it appears that the disease breaks out on shipboard some ten or twelve days after the vessels leave port. The hypothesis that the disease is communicated in a certain latitude to the ship from the atmosphere, is controverted by the fact that many ships pass the same spot at about the same time, without being infected at all. It is considered by those who have given the subject the consideration and investigation of many years, that the poisonous atmosphere of the place whence the imaginant originally came is brought along with him in the trunks which contain his stores and wearing apparel, which, being confined, is rendered still more malignant. The sea-sickness and circumstances attending life on board ship predispose the immigrant to contagian; and on opening his baggage, the poison contained therein takes effect upon his system, and so one case is lia-

A Liverpool correspondent of the American and Foreign Emigrant Society of this City gives the following no

port:

Of all the crowds who throng our port seeking a passage acress the Atlantic, none are so destitute and helpiess, or are so cruelly treated, as those who come with passage certificates in their hands, parchased and sent them by their friends in America. The majority are femules and chidren, following their husbands, parents or other relatives to the land of promise. They arrive with a few shillings in their pocketa—sometimes, perhaps, money to pay traveling expenses from the American sea-port to their new homes in the interior of the country. This, if known, is filehed from the by the merciless harpies with whom they have to do. As there is no commission to be got for book-

THE CONVENERATION .- We have but little to add to the fall details published vesterousy morning. All the facts given at that time, were obtained from reliable sources, but the losses of a few individuals, which we overlooked,

but the losses of a lew manuscripts, we give below.

S. A. Howland, Merrifield's building, merticing machines; loss \$600. No insurance.

Zion's Church, Exchange-st., is insured in the People's

Mutual, for \$1,000.

Smith Green, Merrifield's building, shoe tools; loss \$500.

No insurance. Mr. G. was quite exhausted in his efforts to save the property of a neighbor, and was taken home about 3 o clock.

Merrifield's building bit greats loss.

responding remodies. The inspirity of patients sent down trom the City, suffering from cholers, are two-thirds dead ere they reach their destination. During last year, the Commissioners of Emigration were compelled, for humanity's sake, to feed some 20,000 well imm grants, while undergoing the requisite forty-eight hours quarantine, at a cost of upward of \$8,000, from the Emigrant Fund, without legal authority, or any prospect of a reimbursement. New, section 22, art. 3, of act passed reimbursement. Now, section 22, Ert. 3, of act passed April 10, 1850, reads thus:

"All passengers in Quarantine, who shall be unable to meintain themselves, shall be provided for by the master of the vessel in which they shall have arrived; and if the master shall omit to provide for them they shall be maintained on shore at the expense of such vessel; and such vessel shall not be permitted to leave the Quarantine until such expense shall have been repaid.

It is the duty of the Health Officer to collect this sum; her he folks himself mashle to do so. Captains, owners

SETMOUR dwelt strongly on the "unwritten stat-Gov. Satnour dwelt strongly on the "nuwritten state of the "popular education, which is more to be relied on for the saft yof society than all laws.

Mr. Raynett impressed on the graduates the importance of their new duties.

The Valedictory was spoken by Sarau J. Dr. Grove.
The following are the names of the graduates:

Emily M. Appleton. May K. Acheson. May Adems, Louise C.
Burks. Sarie F. Gornel. Sarak J. De trave. Mary J. Dowin, itselfenks. Sarie F. Gornel. Sarak J. De trave. Mary J. Dowin, itselfenks. Sarie F. Gornel. Sarak J. De trave. Mary J. Dowin, itselfenks. Sarie F. Gornel. Sarak J. De trave. Mary J. Dowin, itselfenks. Determined Determined College Entry Pet Elizabeth Marion. Marriest N. Histon. Vignation Onley Emily Pet Elizabeth Marion. Marriest N. Histon. Vignation Onley Emily Pet Elizabeth Marion. Marriest N. Histon. Sarak J. Sarak but he finds himself unable to do so. Captains, owners and consignces utterly refuse to repay the expense incurred by the Commissioners. In some cases captains reflecting that a change of diet was most essentially cessary) have offered to "send ashore picuty of oatmeal "for stirahout, which they are used to" but decline cooking the same; while others have given orders upon their owners or consiguees for the amount, which on presentation to these honorable gentlemen they have snapped their fingers at and answered: "Go ahead and sue us for it, if you dare." The Commissioners have no power to colleet the debt, and the Health Officer, who is the only person legally authorized to do so, has the duties of his office to perform which leaves no time for the prosecution of law GENERAL SYNOD OF THE REFORMED DUTCH suits. While, if he resorts to detaining the defaulting ves-This body has been in session at Hudson during the pressel after the expiration of her term of quarentine, he makes himself liable to a suit for damurrage; so between

the two horns of the dilemma, he is left but little choice. Now the law is very explicit upon this matter; it is obviously the duty of the captain or owners of the ship to ascertain who is and who is not able to pay for the care, attention and food provided for their passengers during this needful period of quarantine, and to see that the Commissioners are duly repaid for their outlay. The sum per head is trifling—only 25 conts per day for plenty of good bread, soup, meat and vegetables, together with clean straw and blankets at night—and yet the unprincipled steep to evade the payment of what is obviously : debt. It behooves the proper authorities to decide this

We learn that the Commissioners sent a deputation to Collector Redfield, setting forth their great need of the vacant storehouse, and he has since permitted the use of it, as heretofore, for a depot for the healthy immigrants; but the Commissioners only hold it upon sufference, and should, without delay, place themselves beyond the possibility of a recurrence of such consequences—as resulted from the former removal of this depôt—by creeting some temporary buildings for the accommodation of the vast numbers of immigrants who are liable to be thrown upon their care during the present year.

It is difficult to predicate the condition of the immigrants who will in all probability arrive during the present summer and fall; but from the early reappearance of the chol-

ble to infect a whole ship. TREATMENT OF EMIGRANTS IN LIV-ERPOOL.

filehed from A. by the merciless harpics with whom they have to do. As there is no commission to be got for booking these passengers, all that the runners can get by them is by inducing them to lay out the few shillings they have at shops to which they take them, where overything is sold at an extravagant rate, the runners sharing the overcharge. From fifteen to twenty per cent. is usually paid by even first-class dealers on sales thus effected.

The keepers of ledging houses next come in for their share of the pitful spoils. A set of perfectly develized men, who drag the poor creatures into small cellars, filthy, damp, dark dens, where they are detained sometimes a week or ten days, if it does not suit the purpose of these wretches to get them on board ship sooner. Thence they are

men, who drag the poor creatures into small cenars, niny, damp, dark dens, where they are detained sometimes a week or ten days, if it does not suit the purpose of these wretches to get them on board ship sooner. Thence they are hurried on board, decoed of every penny, without the means often of buying a bundle of fresh straw for their beds. Can we wonder that disease and death should seize them on the passage! That more do not die would appear a miracle. It can only be explained by reference to the remarkable stamina and power of endurance which these poor people pessess.

Such is the lot of thousands of emigrants as I can testify from personal knowledge, and as every one will testify who has the same opportunity of observation.

I have spoken of the frequent detention of these prepaid passengers. This, perhaps, requires explanation, and is a further illustration of the wrongs which these poor people suffer. The ship-passenger brokers are accussioned to charter the whole of the between decks, the betths of the prepaid passenger excepted. If emigrants in port are numerous, enabling the brokers to put up the price of passage, and fill the ship with pay-passengers, the propaid passengers who come with certificates in their hands are kept back, the berths in the ship to which they are entitled by prepayment being given to others who pay the broker's prices. It is true that the law requires that one shilling per day "detention money" shall be paid to each passenger so detained, but the clamants are often derauded of this by being harried on board ship with the assurance that the captain will pay them after they got to each passenger so detained, but the clamants are often derauded of this by being harried on board ship with the assurance that the captain will pay them after they got to each passenger the captain when applied to, knows nothing about it. Complaint may be made to the owner or construe, when the ship reaches port, but the reply is, we know nothing about it, but we will write to our agent.

The remedy t

Chas. E. Staples, Merrifield's building, bit stocks; loss about \$500. No insurance.

By an error of the compositors, A. W. Bixby's loss was put down, in yesterday's paper, at \$15,600. It should have been \$150.

been \$150.

Cyrus Bliss was not burned out at all. It should have been William R. Bliss. Most of his stock was saved.

Hitchcock & Muzy. Merrifield's building, manufacturers of rifle barrels; loss \$6,000. No insurance.

Taber & Chollar's loss is \$6,000. Insured for \$4,500 at the Appleton, Boston, and \$1,500 at the Franklin.

The origin of the fire is still a mystery, but the prevailing opinion is that it was the work of an incendiary, and the persons injured are doing well, and are in a fair was to receive.

the same general result. Both these States, and erery free State, can be triumphantly carried, if the FROM WASHINGTON. treeals of theedom in all parties will rise to the un. cal Disputch to The N. Y. Tril action discharge of their most imperative obligations. CONSECUENT-Problemery Liquor Law.-This act allows eithers to sell cider and wine of their own mancharace in quantities of not less than five gallons. Cutorelie, we believed, it is peremptory. The vote in the House on its possage stood-Year, 141; Nays, the Senate's proposition for a recess. po. It takes effect on the 1st of August, as already

-There were registered in Connecticut in 1881-Barriages, 3,136; Births, 8,301; Denths, 5,502. It is presumed that the returns are very imperfect. One of those who died was over 1 t years old, and 78

petics and other States. We hopefully trust it may

be everywhere followed. Let Indiana follow it. Let

Pennaphrania de sest la left for her, to accomplish

The Adberg Actes thinks the African Stave Trade cannot be responed became at "the constitutional clause pa dealing the above trade other 1808. - There is no such name. The Countilation says. (Art. L. sec. 0.) that
The superior of ingestation of each pressure a vary of the States
a carring about the late of the states of the states

stated.

there is no requisition that their importation after 1808 at all be probibited, nor that any inhibition imposed shall be are pealable and perpetual. And besides, the dectrine or Popular Sovereignty now current is square in the peoch of any such prohibition. Suppose the sovereigns of Tours choose to buy their negroes from Africa at a cost of someach, rather than pay Virginia and Maryland \$1,000 per head for them, how can a follower of Douglas uphold the present restriction! It Popular Severeignty can carry aboves into Kansas, it can import them from Africa, and no honest advocate of the doctrine can oppose it.

PERSOTA ANIA.-We are glad to notice that a few par tions Democratic papers have the manliness to descounce Among these are : The Brodford Esperier, in Wilmot's District: The Susynchanna Den genes, the organ of Mr. Chase, Speaker of the last House; The Books County Press, Montgowery Ledger, and West-

The Hon. Ney Middlesworth, the Anti-Nebraska Whig Be proximative to Congress from the Xth District, declines e reslection as his private business will not admit it.

GEORGE W. RLUNT has been ousted from the Board of Commissioners of Emigration by Gov. Seymour and Elpah F. Perdy commissioned in his stead. We untic estand that Mr. Bluat will test the right of the Governor

to supersode him before the Courts. Mr. Blunt has been one of the most scalous, indefating ble, efficient Commissioners who ever sat in that Board, was appointed in place of a Whig. Robert B. Minsura, who resigned, and has done nothing to deserve this indenity. We have heard that some Roman Catholics have been active in effecting his removal, on charges of roll-gious partiality, which we are sure can have no good foundation. We know him to be not only a just but a liberal man, who can have done nothing derogatory to the sincere faith of any Christian. His removal tends directly to convert the Board into a political engine, and thus prove fatal to the objects of its creation. We shall be very glad to learn that the act was as manthorized as it is mis-

The Seneca Observer says of the Pagitive Slave

chievous.

Law:

Nothing tests better the law-abiding feeling of a community than the execution of a law of this kind. The execution of a law which is a popular one with the masses is no merit. It is simply doing that which every one desires should be done. But the submission of a community to the requisitions of a law which they disapprove, is a positive

-If this is good logic, then the methers who gave up their children for human sacrifices in old times were saints of the first water, and those Jews who helped eracify Christ, believing him innecent, were men of extraordinary merit. This we can understand. But then what shocking reprobates our grandfathers were in resisting the Stamp Act and

pouring the tea into Boston harbor! Chief Justice Green of Rhode Island has resigned. The U. S. sloop-of-war Decatur left Norfolk on Wedne day last for the Pacific.

AUBURN, N. Y .- Mr. Burt, the Mayor elect of this city, was not the Temperance but the License candidate. Mr. Terrill was the Temperance candidate. The two Aldermen elected at the same time, however, are No License, and the Board stands good, as stated.

Mr. Schlessinger, one of the parties to a recent sham duel in New-Orleans, was shot dead by S. G. Ladd, during a quarrel about the duel. The ship Southport, loading with cotton at Savannah,

was struck by lightning and set on fire, but sustained no material damage. THE GOSSIP OF WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune. Washington, Thursday, June 15, 1854. The certainty now of a recess in Congress from the mid-dle of July to the middle of October, leaves ne doubt as to the "manifest destiny" of Cuban conquest by this Administration, with the aid and assistance of George Law and his muskets. The apple of discord is ripening, and according to Mr. Conn's desire, expressed in the House of Representatives a few days since, it will fall into our la fore the meeting of Congress in December next. Mr. Cobb is a southern statesman of high standing among his colleagues, and enjoys more of the confidence of the President perhaps than any other man in Congress. It was upon Mr. Cobb's advice that Col. Forney refused to re-

sign the Clerkship of the House.

The Nebraska and Kansas appointments are all made.

There were over seven hundred applicants for these few Territorial offices. The numerous friends of the Hou. ELY MOORE at the North will be gratified to learn that he has been appointed Governor of Kansas. His important services in extinguishing the Indian titles in that Territory, his long and faithful services in the ranks of Democracy, and his having been a colleague in Congress with the President, is said to have produced this unexpected ap-

The Presidential aspirants are all agog on the Know-Nothing demonstrations, already made at elections in divers places. It is said that Judge Douglas, on his recent serenade visit to New-York, endeavored to enroll himself among the indefinite number of Know-Nothings. but his squatter sovereignty in Nebraska caused him to be black balled. It is thought that Gen. Cass in his speeck had the vote of the Know-Nothings in his eye. and that it was an understanding and a ruse between him and Archbishop Hughes. It is also said that Gen. Rask of Texas went over to Baltimore and enrolled blasself among the order of Know-Nothings. Gen. Pierce is ready a Know-Nothing from instinct, and an old heredit-

ary disease in the family. He was born one.

Gen. Horston contemplates resigning before the recess.

He is shocked and bewildered at the chaos of parties and principles; at the ebb of patriotism and the flow of corruption which surrounds him. His sleep is disturbed with the rear of disunion, a sort of scorpion nightmare, and he indulges the gloomy fear and foreboding that the day of evil has dawned upon this people, and that the day of small things has surely come to pass. He weeps over the two extremes of rascality and fanaticism, North and South, as our Savier wept over Jerusalem; but tears did not save that sacred city from becoming heaps and a desolation, and they will not wash away our iniquities.

Col. Bissell's extremities are paralized, and the probability is he will never walk again, even were some Uncle Tobey to arise and swear he should.

NORTHERN ILLINOIS. - The Editor of The Cambria NORTHERN ILLINOIS.—The Editor of The Cambria Tribune has just returned from Illinois, and says that Northern Illinois is almost free from the curse of ranseling and rum-drinking. Very many Counties refuse to license the most "respectable" houses; and in others, public opinion prohibits what the law does not. A prohibitory law, it is thought, will be enacted by the next Legislature. Maine Law Alliances are organized in almost every County to effect this purpose. To the honor of the Suckers, drunkenness is considered a crime.

FOUND.—The body of Edward Slevin, who has been missing from Louisville since the early part of the last winter, has been found in the river at that city embedded in the mud. His clothes and watch were readily recognized. His relatives have advertised a large roward for his body, supposing that he had been foully dealt with, but it is now supposed that he fell into the river in the midst of a heavy storm.

THE LATEST NEWS.

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

Washingron, Friday, June 16, 1854. All the Senators friendly to the Homestead bill held a ancus to-day. Think of Seward, Donglas, Wade and Cass being members of the same conclave. Another cauone on the Homestead bill will be had to-morrow. Should the bill pass the Scente, the House will probably assent to

Poor Eli Moore has got a flea in his car about the Goverof Nebruska. Wright of Indiana, Butler of Kentucky, and Price of Misseuri, are spoken of for Gevernors. Mr. Dimmick of Pa., a member of the last Congress. Judge Webster and Mr. Hackler of Illinois, Cumming, editor at Kockuk, Iowa, and a Virginian, are spoken of for Secretaries and Marshal. The demand for

fices is far beyond the supply.

Mr. Olds takes dreadfully to heart the defeat of his Post-Office bills. Disney's face is covered with smiles. Senator Weller has left here for New-York, where he is

marry Mrs. Elisa Stanton on Tuesday morning next. Senator Owin and the California Representatives leave to-morrow to attend the wedding.

XXXIIIa CONGRESS FURST SESSION.

SENATE... Washington, Friday, June 16, 1854. Mr. STUART said, as this was private bill day, and it quired the manutaous consent of the Senate to take up her business: he fell much interest in the first bill on the dendar, yet, with a view to have the veto message dis sed of to-day, he would waive all objections to postpon

rivate calendar.

BRODHEAD said as the private bills had not been dered for five weeks, be hoped the Senate would take Several other Senators objected to postponing private

ny the private calcular.

Several other Senators objected to postponing private bills, and the calcular was taken up.

The bill to renew Hiram Moore and John Hascall's patent for the barvesting machine was taken up, when Mr. WALKEL addressed the Senate in opposition to it.

Mr. STUART briefly replied.

The bill was then rejected—Yeas, 13; Nays, 22.

Mr. STUART moved to reconsider the vote, and that that motion be postponed till to-morrow.

On metion of Mr. GWIN, the Senate took up the bill satherizing the coinage of gold pieces of the value respectively of ten and five eagles.

Mr. GWIN moved to strike out the fourth and fifth sections, being that part of the bill relating to assaying of bullion, and against which the New-York Chamber of Commerce had remonstrated. Agreed to.

Several small emendments were made.

Mr. BRODHEAD moved to increase the salaries of Directors of the Mint at Philadelphia to \$5,000 and of the Treasurer to \$3,000.

Mr. GWIN swid h; was in favor of the amendment, but

reasurer to \$3,000.

Mr. GWIN said he was in favor of the amendment, but ought properly to be made in the General Appropriation

Messrs. HUNTER and DAWSON opposed the amend-

actit.

Mr. SLIDELL said if the amendment was insisted on, e-would move an increase of the salaries of officers of the fin in New-Orleans.

Mr. SEWARD appealed to the Senator from Pennsylvania not to emburase the bill by the amondment.

Mr. BRODHEAD withdrew his amendment.

The bill was passed by Yeas 29; Nays 13; as follows: YEAS-Mears, Adams, Allen, Badger, Rengania, Brown Clay, acquise Evans Fish, Firsatrick, Foot, Gillette, Gwin, Hunter, ance, Johnen, Mallery, Morris, Pesere, Rockwell, Rask, Seward, hields, Sinleit, Thomson of N. J., Toombs, Toncoy, Wade, Williams—25. arm.—N. Mesera Atchison, Bright, Brodhend, Chase, Dawson, NAYS.—Mesera Atchison, Hamilte, Houston, Stuari, Sunaner, houseon of ky., Walker—Li. Four private bills were passed, and one rejected.

Mr. PAYARD moved that when the Senate adjourned

it be to Menday.

Mesars, WALKER and DOUGLAS opposed the mo-tion. They contended that the veto message could be disposed of to morrow, and then taken up on Monday. The motion was agreed to—Yeas 22; Nays 18; as fol-WEAS-Messir, Atchison, Badger, Bayard, Benjamin, Brodhead, ay, Lawson, Frans, Fish, Foot, Geyer, Hamlin, Johnson, Morris, unree, Rusk, Schnatian, Sidell Thompson of Ky., Tournis, Toucey,

Vafes...2. Mesora Adams, Brawn, Classe, Dedge of Wis. Dodge of NAYS... Mesora Adams, Frasenden, Flarpstrick, Gillette, Houston, Mallory, and Markey, Research, Sevard, Shieds, Swart, Sumner, Welker, Williams... 18. The Senate then adjourned till Monday. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

HOUSE OF REFRESENTATIVES.

Mr. HOUSTON (Ala.) asked leave to report from the Committee of Ways and Means a bill reducing the duties on imports and for other purposes. Objection made.

[The gentleman having refused to let the reporter see the bill, its costents could not be ascertained.]

The House then resumed the consideration of the bill modifying the Postage law.

Mr. OLDS (thie) said its passage is demanded by the interests of the Post-Office Department and the exigencies of the mail service of the country. It would be a difficult motier to frame a perfect bill. He was a little contissed and mortified to hear the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Chandier) say he expected inkering with the postage would result in what the gentleman from New-York (Mr. Smith) desired, namely: the abolition of the Post-Office Department. During the period that we had the five and the ton cent rates we accumulated a samplum of twe million dellars; but in 1851 we made the Department insolvent by the change then affected. Both the gentleman from Pennsylvania and himself must plead guilty to that charge. During this year there will be a Post-Office deficiency of two millions, and next two millions four hundred thousand dellars, exclusive of ocean mail service. It is the duty of Congress to save the Department from insolvency; and hence the bill had been reported. He recapitulated the main points of his substitute for the bill. If all the matter now going through the reported. He recapitalisted the main points of all states tute for the bill. If all the matter now going through the nails was charged with postage, two millions dollars would be added to the Post-Office revenues; and by the

would be added to the Post-Onice technical and of the section charging only half postage on newspapers and periodicals, a half a million dellars more. He showed the importance of prepaying all postages. These reforms he proposed. Pass his substitute, and reduce railrond carriers to a reasonable compensation, and three millions in all would be added to the revenue of the Post-Or-

fice Department.

Mr. GERRIT SMITH 8 amendment proposing to abolish the Post-Office Department at the end of two years, and leaving the mail-carrying free to individuals and asso-

and leaving the mail-carrying free to individuals and asso-ciations, was rejected.

Mr. HAVENS (N. Y.) moved to strike out from Mr.
Olds's substitute the first four sections which proposed to shift the expense of the franking privilege from the Post-Office to the Treasury Department. Agreed to—79 against 74. The remainder of the substitute was then rejected— Aves 51, Noes not counted.

The question was then stated on ordering the original still to be engrossed. It proposed to change the present rates of postage on a single letter to five and ten cents— the former for distances under three thousand miles, and the latter over that distance: all postages to be prepaid, or in part, by sea and to and from foreign countries, the same rates for similar distances, except where postages have been adjusted by treaty; the clause in the act of 51, reducing postages on newspapers and periodicals when pro-paid, to be repealed.

On motion of Mr. WASHBURN, (Mc.) the bill was laid on the table—Yeas 51, Nays 51.

onid, to be repealed.

On motion of Mr. WASHBURN, (Mc.) the bill was laid on the table—Yeas 24, Nays 31.

YEAS—Messes Alken, Appleton, Belley, Ball, Bescher, Bensen, Hirs, Stilleys, Ball, Carpetter, Chemberlain, Chandler, Louvein, Crooke, Caribed, Carpetter, Chemberlain, Chandler, Convein, Crooke, Caribe, David of Ind. Devisor R. I. Davson, Dick, Convein, Crooke, Caribe, David of Ind. Devisor R. I. Davson, Dick, Convein, Crooke, Caribe, David of Ind. Devisor R. I. Davson, Dick, Convein, Crooke, Caribe, David of Ind. Devisor R. I. Davson, Dick, Convein, Crooke, Caribe, David of Ind. Devisor R. I. Davson, Dick, Convein, Crooke, Caribe, David of Ind. Devisor R. I. Davson, Dick, Caribert R. I. Caribert R.

CONCORD, Friday, June 16, 1834—P. M.
The House this afternoon proceeded to ballot for United
States Senators with the following result: First ballot—

Senator for the long term, but the Speaker ruled it out of erder. An indefinite postponement was then moved, but met with general objection, and finally the matter was postponed till Wednesday next. The Anti-Nebraska resolutions were discussed this

THE CONTROVERSY BETWEEN SENATOR CASS AND ARCHBISHOP HUGHES. BALTIMORE, Friday, June 16, 1854.

The House then spent a short time on a private bill. NEW-HAMPSHIRE LEGISLATURE.

whole number of votes, 30s; necessary for a choice, 155-John S. Wells, Democrat, had 147; Joel Eastman, Whig. 7; Mason W. Tappan, Free-Soil, 52; George W. Morrison, 18; two Democrats absent—no choice. Second ballot—Wells, 148; Eastman, 89; Tappan, 43; Morrison, 24; Deniel Clark, 2; Charles L. Woodbury, 1; Ichabod An attempt was then made to proceed to the election of

morning, and a motion to lay them on the table was rejected by eight majority. Their further consideration was ostponed till next Wednesday morning.

The Whig State Convention will be held on Tuesday

We have the very best authority for stating that Mr. Cass does not intend to reply to Archbishop Hughes's letter. He has no intention of prolonging the controversy, and now leaves the matter in other hands. He does not consider that the Archbishop has shaken in the slightest

degree one of the true principles of religious toleration, and as to anything else, says it is a matter of comparative-

CINCINNATI, Friday, June 16, 1854.

. DUEL BETWEEN GEN. J. C. SAUNDERS AND JUDGE EVANS.

JUDGE EVANS.
CHARLESTOS, Friday, June 16, 1854.
A ducl was fought on the 3d inst. in Mississippi, near the Alabama State line, between Gen. J. C. Saunders of Alabama, and Judge Evans of Mississippi.
Five shots were exchanged and the parties were wounded, Judge Evans dangerously. The difficulty arose from some harsh language used by Saunders in reply to an address delivered by Evans before the Literacy Society of the Western Military College in Alabama.

THE GOVERNORSHIP OF MAINE—NOMINATION OF THE "WILD-CAT" PARTY.
PORTLAND, Thursday, June 13, 1854.
That portion of the Democratic party known as "Wild-"Cats," held a State Convention in this city to-day, and

endnated Shepard Carey for Governor.

Present, Envis J. Brown, Esq., President, in the chair, and 54 members.

Frittions, &c.

By Mr. Frye-Of James E. P. Denu, to be allowed to contract to supply verd antique marble from Versiont quarry, for New City Hall, &c. To Committee on Repairs and Supplies.

By Mr. McINTER-Of Wm. R. Laurence and others

By Mr. McIstyrer—Of Wm. B. Laurence and others, for a sewer in Twenty-sixth-st., from 150 feet east of Tenthav, to North River. To Committee on Sewers.

By Mr. Forens—Remonstrance of owners and occupants of property in Sheriff-st., between Delaney and Rivington-sta., against a sewer in the southern half of said Sheriff-st. To same.

By Mr. Serliy—Of John E. Purser, asking the attention of the Board to his invention of a Fire Escape. To Committee on Fire Department.

Of Marcus Schwarth and Edward S. Birdsall, to clean Firth Ward. Laid on the table.

Of T. Mortiner Locke, for contract to clean the Eighteenth Ward. Same.

Of James Smith of Arkansas, for contract to clean Broadway. Same.

Of James Smith of Arkansas, for contract to clean Broadway. Same.

By Mr. Holder—Of R. Barker and others, to be organized into a Hose Company, to be located in Sixteenth Ward. To Committee on Fire Department.

By Mr. Moller—Of Louis Bochleid and others, complaining of condition of Forty-seventh-st, between Eighthav, and Broadway. To Committee on Public Health.

By Same—Of George Dippold and others, that Frifictinst, between Ninth and Tenthave, he regulated and graded, curb and gutter set, and side-walks bagged four feet wide. To Committee on Roads.

By Mr. Curny—That sidewalks on both sides of Niathav., between Thirty and Thirty-lifth-sis., be flagged where not now flagged, and flagging relaid where necessary. To Committee on Streets.

By Mr. Samis—That the sidewalk on east side of Cannon-st., between Broome and Delancy-sis., be flagged where not so already. To Committee on Streets.

By Mr. Jacksox—That the Street Commissioner cause to be removed forthwith the boxes belonging to Third-av. Railread Co., now encumbering the sidewalks in several places along the route of milroad. To same.

By Mr. Mather—That a sufficient portion of the ruins of the building in Park, east end, be taken down, as will admit of windows being placed in west side of rooms in new building occupied by Receiver of Taxes, and Tax Commissioners, and that the necessary windows be constructed. To Committee on Repairs and Supplies.

RESOLUTIONS. but sides of Ninth-

From the Buroau of Assessments, with various assessment lists, asking that they be confirmed, and Isaac Edwards appointed Collector therefor. To Committee on Assessments.

Assessments.

From Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies, is favor of awarding contract for building temporary sheds at foot of Market-st., while Catharine Market is being rebuilt, to Messra, James L. Müler, and John C. Giles. To Committee on Repairs and Supplies.

From Board of Alderman.

Research of Adderman to William G. From Beerd of Aldermen.

Report in faver of granting permission to William G.

West to construct an outside iron stairway. Concurred in,

Reports, non-concurring with the Board to precure a new
entrance to the McDougalest. Bell Tower; in the communication reperting A. P. Sutton and Engine Co. No. 30 for
disobedience of orders; granting petition to organize an
Engine Co. in place of No. 1e. All to Committee on Fire
Decarting of

Department.

Resolution to no life certain owners of property in Greenwich-st, to raise curb and gutter, &c. To Committee on Streets.

Return of the Chief Engineer of Fire Department for April. Usual course.

Report authorizing the payment from County contingencies of Clerks, &c., Common Plens. To Committee on

Of Committee on Fire Department, to concar to confirm appointments and resignations in the Fire Department for March. Adopted.

Of same, to concur in action upon resolutions as to complaints against sundry Fire Companies: in favor of the Chief Engineer taking charge of apparatus of Hook and Ladder Co. No. 8, and disbanding said company.

The report adverse to appropriating the rooms now used by Hook and Ladder Co. No. 1, Hose Co. No. 28 and Engine Co. No. 22 for law purposes, was called up and adopted.

depted.

Of Committee on Sewers, in favor of Sewer in Piftyeventh-st., between Eighth and Ninth-avs. To Commit-

seventh-st, between Eighth and Ninth-avs. To Committee of the Whole.

Of Committee on Street, in favor of flagging sidewalks in Bowery, between Bleecker and Houston-sts; on front of Nes. 17 and 19 Bowery; corner Bowery and Third-sts, and in Stanton-sts, in favor of repaving, &c. Renwick-st, in favor of paving East Broadway with granite block pavement. To Committee of the Whole.

Of Committee on Salaries and Officers in favor of appointing parties named as Commissioners of Deeds. Recommitted.

committed.

Of Special Committee, in relation to advertising for the common Council and Heads of Departments. Laid over e Board then went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. The Board then were recommended by a part of the chair.

After considering some papers the Committee rose and reported. Leave was given to sit again on the report tendering thanks to Capt. Fitch, of the steamship Washington. The report in relation to counsel fee to Mr. Tomlinson for professional services as respected contested seat for Eighth District, was amended by substituting \$100, and, as amended, passed to a third reading. The report in relation to printing of documents, &c., recommending a continuance of the present contract, was ordered to a third reading.

hird reading.

The Board, on motion, again went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. MATHER in the chair, and reported to the Board, (Mr. KENNEDY in the chair,) in favor of the adop-

DEBATES. Mr. Kessers, in rising to present several petitions in reference to street-cleaning, asking for appropriations to enable the petitioners to clean their respective wards, said he did not know if these petitions were more copies of the one lately laid before the Board by that man Genin; but as they were handed to him for presentation be meant to

ms day.

PRESIDENT—Bloss my soul where's the messenger!

great deal of gas seems to be escaping. [Great whiter.]

tion of various papers.

The Board then adjourned to Monday afternoon, at a

A great deal of gas seems to be escaping. [Great laughter.]

Mr. KENNEDY said that considerable more would escape soon. [Renewed laughter.] He called for the reading of the petitions. They were read accordingly—being more burlesques—amid much laughter.

After the reading of the second petition, Mr. Covovan, a excitedly arcse, and said he was tired of the continual abuse which had been heaped upon the Common Council by the press, and the public; he mean: to affirm that at no time during his experience, had the City been cleaner than it now is. He had personally inspected 17 Wards of the City and spoke advisedly. He had gone through a street carry in the merning and it was clean, by 3 o cleek in the afternoon it would be in a condition so vibe that none would believe it had been cleaned for a fortnight. He desired that those who invegled so much against the fifth of the streets, would point out to him any single instance where a street had not been cleaned, and he would guarantee that it should be cleaned forthwith. The fifthy condition of the streets was mainly attributable to those men who make such pretensions to disinterested indignation at the conduct of men in office. He could take any person, curious in these matters, to whole streets of tenement houses, owned by these same men, where the common facilities for the disposition of mightsoil were wanting, and to whose occupants the streets afforded almost the sole resources for the deposit of refuse matter. For one, he was disgusted with this continual hue and cry from untimiking, pharisaical and ill-informed individuals.

The next petition was for an appropriation to keep Broadway clean by means of sand and soap. This was food for much mirth, whereupon

Mr. Classexy arose and indulged in a long strain of incoherent invective against Mr. Genin, claiming that the petition came from him. He was repeatedly called to

Mr. CLANCEY arose and indulged in a long strain of inceherent invective against Mr. Genin, claiming that the petition came from him. He was repeatedly called to order by members, and ordered to confine himself to the question by the Chair; all of which he disregarded, to the great disgust of the better portion of the Councilmen. He was at length compelled to take his seat, where he revenged himself by moving to lay upon the table every matter that come up before the Board. His motions were accorded by M. C. Donahoe of the same Ward.

Disgusted at length with these proceedings, Mr. MATHER